They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rareſt, eſpecially in this clime, the deareſt of *ſherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to ſuch as ſhould bring in the uſe thereof. *Sand.*

SHERD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼceapd, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
She thruſts beneath the limping leg a *ſherd*. *Dryden.*

SHE'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [ꝼceꝼ-ɜeꝼeꝼa, Saxon, from ꝼceyre, a ſhire, and reve, a ſteward. It is ſometimes pronounced *ſhrieve*, which ſome poets have injudiciouſly adopted.] An officer to whom is intruſted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of Engliſh and of Scots
Are by the *ſheriff* of Yorkſhire overthrown. *Shakeſp.*

Concerning miniſters of juſtice, the high *ſheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*

Now mayrs and *ſhrieves* all huſh'd and ſatiate lay. *Pope.*

SHE'RIFFALTY. }
SHE'RIFFDOM. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſheriff*.] The office or juriſ-
SHE'RIFFSHIP. } diction of a ſheriff.
SHE'RIFFWICK. }

There was a reſumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *ſheriffwicks*; privileged officers being no leſs an interruption of juſtice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHE'RRIS. }
SHE'RRIS *Sack.* } *n. ſ.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andaluſia* in
SHE'RRY. } *Spain*.] A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

Your *ſherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and ſettled, leſt the liver white, which is the badge of puſilanimity; but the *ſherris* makes it courſe from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakeſpeare.*

Good *ſherris ſack* aſcends me into the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh dull vapours, and makes it apprehenſive. *Shak.*

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE. *n ſ.* [from ꝼceaban, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n ſ.* [ꝼceyld, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *ſhields* before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than *ſhields*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.
3. One that gives protection or ſecurity.

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *ſhield*,
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a ſhield.
2. To defend; to protect; to ſecure.

Were't my fitneſs to let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear
Thy fleſh and bones: how'er
A woman's ſhape doth *ſhield* thee. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

Shouts of applauſe ran ringing through the field,
To ſee the ſon the vanquiſh'd father *ſhield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *ſhield* his injur'd honour,
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend againſt.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the ſweet ſoil of Europe, they brought with them their uſual weeds, fit to *ſhield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenſer.*

My lord, I muſt intreat the time alone.
—God *ſhield* I ſhould diſturb devotion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obſcure: *ſkipta*, Runick, is to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the ſame place, and ſo not able to *ſhift* and ſeek out after proper matter for their increment, it was neceſſary that it ſhould be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds conſtantly change and *ſhift*, in a continual ſucceſſion, it would be impoſſible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.

She begs you juſt would turn you while ſhe *ſhifts*. *Young.*

4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

We cannot *ſhift*: being in, we muſt go on. *Daniel.*

Men in diſtreſs will look to themſelves, and leave their companions to *ſhift* as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since we deſire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be diſmiſſed, and have leave to *ſhift* for ourſelves. *Swift.*

5. To practiſe indirect methods.

All thoſe ſchoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *ſhift* than to reſolve by their diſtinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take ſome method for ſafety.

Nature inſtructs every creature how to *ſhift* for itſelf in caſes of danger. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but abſolute neceſſity, that made the fiſh *ſhift* their condition. *L'Eſtrange.*

Come, aſſiſt me, muſe obedient;
Let us try ſome new expedient;
Shift the ſcene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy pow'r. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare ſaffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or ſet or go *ſhift* it that knoweſt the ways. *Tuſſer.*

3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way.

I *ſhifted* him away,
And laid good 'ſcuſes on your ecſtaſy. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *ſhiftings* of dangers and miſchiefs, when they are near, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in poſition.

Neither uſe they ſails, nor place their oars in order upon the ſides; but carrying the oar looſe, *ſhift* it hither and thither at pleaſure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſhe ſteers and *ſhifts* her ſail. *Milton.*

We ſtrive in vain againſt the ſeas and wind;
Now *ſhift* your ſails. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To change, as cloaths.

I would adviſe you to *ſhift* a ſhirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

6. To dreſs in freſh cloaths.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *ſhift* me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

7. To SHIFT *off*. To defer; to put away by ſome expedient.

The moſt beautiful parts muſt be the moſt finiſhed, the colours and words moſt choſen: many things in both, which are not deſerving of this care, muſt be *ſhifted off*, content with vulgar expreſſions. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you pleaſe, the traders will *ſhift* it *off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illuſions of the devil they are prevailed on to *ſhift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which ſalvation is promiſed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SHIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the ſtranger to no other *ſhift* than to ward and go back; at that time ſeeming the image of innocency againſt violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thouſand *ſhifts* to get away. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *ſhift* to move up and down in the water. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Not any boaſt of ſkill, but extreme *ſhift*
How to regain my ſever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me anſwer from her moſſy couch. *Milton.*

A faſhionable hypocriſy ſhall be called good manners, ſo we make a *ſhift* ſomewhat to legitimate the abuſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe little animals provide themſelves with wheat; but they can make *ſhift* without it. *Addiſon.*

Our herbals are ſufficiently ſtored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *ſhift* to reduce them to claſſes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; laſt recourſe.

The very cuſtom of ſeeking ſo particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a ſecret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themſelves, even by thoſe wicked *ſhifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whoſe aſſiſtance their prayers ſeek. *Hooker.*

To ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *ſhift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was awkward at a trick;
For little ſouls on little *ſhifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; ſtratagem.

Know ye not Ulyſſes' *ſhifts*?
Their ſwords leſs danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evaſion; eluſory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itſelf, is able to find out any *ſhift*, be it never ſo ſlight, whereby to eſcape out of the hands of preſent contradiction, they are never at a ſtand. *Hooker.*

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo cautious and wily-headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilities and fly *ſhifts*. *Spenſer.*

Here you ſee your commiſſion; this is your duty, theſe are your diſcouragements: never ſeek for *ſhifts* and evaſions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's linen.

SHIFTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhift*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'Twas ſuch a *ſhifter*, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

SHIFTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

For

For the poor *ſhiftleſs* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furniſhed with ſuch cloathing. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SHI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [ꝼceyllynɡ, Sax. and Erſe; *ſchelling*, Dut.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of theſe pence made their *ſhilling*, which they called *ſcilling*, probably from *ſcilingus*, which the Romans uſed for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of theſe *ſcillings* made their pound, and four hundred of theſe pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the laſt will of King Alfred. *Camden's Remains.*

The very ſame *ſhilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another reſt in the ſame hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* The queſtion of a man heſitating. To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to continue heſitating and procraſtinating.

I am ſomewhat dainty in making a reſolution, becauſe when I make it, I keep it: I don't ſtand *ſhill-I ſhall-I* then; if I ſay't, I'll do't. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

SHI'LY. *adv.* [from *ſhy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN. *n. ſ.* [ꝼcɜna, Saxon; *ſchien*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruiſed my *ſhin* the other day with playing at ſword and dagger. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The *ſhin* bone, from the knee to the inſtep, is made by ſhadowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow. *Peacham.*

His leg, then broke,
Had got a deputy of oak;
For when a *ſhin* in fight is cropt,
The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an houſe we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; ſo one muſt kick your *ſhin*,
Ere he can find your ſoul's within. *Anonymous.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I ſhone*, *I have ſhone*; ſometimes *I ſhined*, *I have ſhined*. [ꝼcɜnan, Saxon; *ſchijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter; to gliſten; to gleam.

To-day the French,
All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the Engliſh; and to-morrow
Made Britain India: ev'ry man that ſtood,
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

True paradiſe inclos'd with *ſhining* rock. *Milton.*

We can diſmiſs thee ere the morning *ſhine*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away theſe miſts and clouds,
And let thy eyes *ſhine* forth in their full luſtre. *Denham.*

The ſun *ſhines* when he ſees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *ſhines* bright: in ſuch a night as this,
When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees,
And they did make no noiſe. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *ſhines* the moon!
The moon! the ſun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakeſp.*

Two men ſtood by them in *ſhining* garments. *Luke.* xxiv. 4.

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the ſun is overcaſt, or when the moon *ſhineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be glaſſy.

They are waxen fat, they *ſhine*. *Jer.* v. 28.

Fiſh with their fins and *ſhining* ſcales. *Milton.*

The colour and *ſhining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be ſplendid.

So proud ſhe *ſhined* in her princely ſtate,
Looking to heaven; for earth ſhe did diſdain,
And ſitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamel'd race, whoſe ſilv'ry wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Spring,
Or ſwims along the fluid atmoſphere,
Once brighteſt *ſhin'd* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conſpicuous.

If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their ſpeeches *ſhine*,
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakeſpeare.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied ſight
Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs, in her perſon *ſhin'd*
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

Cato's ſoul
Shines out in every thing ſhe acts or ſpeaks;
While winning mildneſs and attractive ſmiles
Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon.*

The reformation, in its firſt eſtabliſhment, produced its proper fruits, and diſtinguiſhed the whole age with *ſhining* inſtances of virtue and morality. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The courtier ſmooth, who forty years had *ſhin'd*
An humble ſervant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *ſhine* in company; but it is in moſt mens power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *ſhine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num.* vi. 25.

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.

The light of righteouſneſs hath not *ſhined* unto us, and the ſun of righteouſneſs roſe not upon us. *Wiſd.* v. 6.

Celeſtial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton.*

SHINE. *n ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *ſhine*: *Dryden.*

He will accuſtom himſelf to heat and cold, and *ſhine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will ſerve him to very little purpoſe. *Locke.*

2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little uſed.

He that has inured his eyes to that divine ſplendour, which reſults from the beauty of holineſs, is not dazzled with the glittering *ſhine* of gold, and conſiders it as a vein of the ſame earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal foil thou deign'ſt to grow?
Fair op'ning to ſome court's propitious *ſhine*,
Or deep with di'monds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

SHI'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhy*.] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *ſhineſs* is the vice of Iriſh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the Winter forces the breeders there to houſe and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their juſtice in commerce, but extreme *ſhineſs* to ſtrangers: they expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houſes.

The beſt to cleave, is the moſt uſeful for pales, laths, *ſhingles*, and wainſcot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SHI'NGLES. *n. ſ.* Wants ſingul. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

Such are uſed ſucceſſfully in eryſipelas and *ſhingles*, by a ſlender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SHI'NY. *adj.* [from *ſhine*.] Bright; ſplendid; luminous.

When Aldeboran was mounted high,
Above the *ſhiny* Caſſiopeia's chain,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fa. Queen.*

The night
Is *ſhiny*, and they ſay we ſhall embattle
By th' ſecond hour o' th' morn. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,
Like diſtant thunder on a *ſhiny* day,
For abſent friends we were aſham'd to fear. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [ꝼceip, ꝼceyp, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſtewardſhip*.

SHIP. *n. ſ.* [ꝼceip, Saxon; *ſchippen*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back, and fly like *ſhips* before the wind. *Shak. H. VI.*

There made forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipſtaff, who made aboard our *ſhip*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ſhips* loaded with victuals were burnt, and ſome of the men ſaved by their ſhipboats. *Knolles.*

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a *ſhip* to venture on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Inſtead of a *ſhip*, he ſhould levy upon his country ſuch a ſum of money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ſhip*-money, by which accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ſhip*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciouſly. *Addiſon.*

To SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ſhip.

My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to ſee me *ſhipp'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor, *ſhipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *ſhipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by ſea tranſported to Peluſium. *Knolles.*

A breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors *ſhip* their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their yards a-trip, and all their ſails
Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tranſport in a ſhip.

Andronicus, would thou wert *ſhipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakeſpeare.*

The